THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1774. THE NUMBER 403.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

The following SPEECH, *addreſſed by his Majeſty the* KING *of* POLAND *to the* JUDGES *appointed for the* trial *of the* REGICIDES, *will not, we hope, be unentertaining to our readers:*

AS I cannot be judge in the preſent cauſe, it is not in that quality I appear among you to-day. I come to bear witneſs to the truth; no one elſe can do it ſo fully. I owe my life to that John Kuzma,* who is now before you. In the night, between the 3d and 4th of November, 1771, when I was already at the mercy of the band which he commanded, I heard ſeveral of his followers repeatedly urge him to permit me to be cut in pieces; he each time forbad them. He went farther: He perſuaded them to treat me with more humanity; he even forced them to render me ſome little ſervices, which were then of conſequence to me; he obliged one to lend me his cap, and another his boot. In my ſituation theſe were not trifles; a tempeſtuous night irritated the wounds I had received on my head; my foot bare, without a ſhoe, lacerated and bloody, gave me exquiſite pain. His other comrades left him, two only remained with him, and he had the dexterity to ſend them away. As ſoon as he was alone with me, he acknowledged me his King, and though he was armed, and ſaw me without arms, wounded, weakened almoſt to death, yet he fell at my feet, he promiſed to ſerve me, and, what is more, he ſubmitted himſelf to me; he placed ſuch confidence in me, that though he had time and opportunity to ſave himſelf by flight, he determined to ſtay with me, in order to ſerve me. "I know, ſays he, that death awaits me at Warſaw, but ſtill I will not quit you, Sire, till I have reconducted you thither." This declaration penetrated to the bottom of my heart. I then gave him my word that I myſelf would plead his cauſe; and he, animated by this promiſe, ſerved me with redoubled alacrity; he conducted me to the hut of the miller. There, whilſt I waited for an eſcort from Warſaw, extenuated with fatigue, ſtretched on a flock bed, ſleep ſtole upon me. Here then Kuzma was once more maſter of my life, and once more he was guardian of it.

This man muſt have ſtrongly felt the whole merit of his late proceedings with reſpect to me; he muſt have repoſed the moſt entire confidence in the royal word, ſince he came unconſtrained with the reſt of my ſuite to Warſaw. Nobody watched him. He had a hundred opportunities of eſcaping, but he came, and as ſoon as I arrived at my palace, he preſented himſelf before me. What a ſtrong proof that he truſted in my word! He ought not, therefore, to be deceived. In fulfilling my engagement to him, I do not ſpeak ſo much for him as myſelf; it is not his cauſe I plead; it is my own. It would be an eternal diſgrace, an inconſolable grief to me, if, though againſt my will, I became the cauſe of that man's death, who preſerved me many times from death, who in ſuch a moment gave me ſuch a proof of the value he ſet on my ſincerity. Noble judges! I cannot allow myſelf to doubt but you will feel what your own rank and dignity exact of you in the preſent caſe. You have given many proofs of your love to your Kng; do not now force him to violate the fidelity of his word; do not make him look back with greater horror on his eſcape than on his danger; yet ſuch muſt be my fate, if he who ſnatched me from that danger muſt periſh only becauſe he confided in me. You have often told me that you were ready to ſpill your blood in my ſervice; ſurely then you will not pierce my ſoul with a more incurable wound than any which was on that night inflicted on my body. Should Kuzma periſh by your ſentence I never ſhould enjoy a moment of tranquility; the bloody image of my deliverer would be inceſſantly before my eyes, and, like an avenging ſpirit, would forever reproach me with ingratitude and breach of my word.

My countrymen, if indeed you feel affection for me, ſave me from this torment, and this ſhame. As judges, remember, that if Kuzma once offended, he has covered, he has effaced, he has more than doubly atoned, for his fault, and that by great, by reiterated ſervices. As politicians, as men, and, above all, as chriſtians, you know, that to diſcourage repentance would be the greateſt of all faults. If the bare intention of doing ill muſt be enevitably puniſhed, if a timely, if a ſerviceable repentance, cannot find acceptance with you, what do you but force even thoſe, who are yet capable of a return to virtue, upon the deſperate conſummation of crimes, as yet only begun?

But I repeat it, it would be doing injuſtice to your enlightened ideas of equity, and to the goodneſs of your hearts, if I were to entertain the leaſt doubt of Kuzma's preſerving his life and liberty. I cannot, will not believe, that I am reſerved to this ſeverity, to ſee the requeſt I now make you rejected.

Honour and gratitude having dictated what I have hitherto ſaid, conſcious beſides that they to whom I ſpeak participate with me in feeling the force of theſe motives, thus far the words have flowed with eaſe from my mouth.

I heſitated ſome time whether I ſhould explain to you my ſentiments with regard to the other priſoners, or whether I ſhould wait with patience the ſentence of a wiſe and equitable court: But a ſtill voice, the voice of conviction, ſpeaks within me, and commands me to ſay that without which my heart can never find repoſe.

Call to mind, gentlemen, thoſe times of trouble and general confuſion when the unenlightened people, by a natural propenſity, believes that every one who dares take upon himſelf to command has a right to command, eſpecially when no one ſtands forth to oppoſe or contradict. It was in the loweſt claſs of men that ſome were found to execute the deed; they believed themſelves bound by an unlimited military obedience in the execution of the order; then they ſaw only the common dangers of the ſervice, but not the danger of a crime.

When, to faſcinate them more ſtrongly, the appearances of religion were called in, when the timorous conſciences of uninſtructed men were bound by the awfulneſs of an oath, what wonder that they ſaw no other crime but that of diſobedience? And if they ſaw no other crime, can you think them ſo highly culpable? And if they were not highly culpable, ought you to puniſh them ſeverely?

Lukawſki, in his defence, has proved that he did not mean to take my life; that his intention was only to ſeize my perſon; that he ſhewed no great alacrity in the execution even of this project, but that he teſtified repugnance for the conſummation of the crime; add that he did not execute the orders he had received; he did not approach me during this horrid tranſaction; he withdrew himſelf before it was over. But had he ſhewn himſelf more active, I repeat it, and it is not a vain repetition——remember what times they were.

The legal authority of the nation ſeemed to be benumbed; its ſilence ſeemed to give the firſt pretender to it a right of commanding; and what cannot art effect when it is covered with the cloak of religion, and of patriotiſm, and when a ſurprizing combination of circumſtances (which I need not particularize to thoſe who remember them ſo well) ſtopped, and, as it were, chained up the ſprings of government?

I will go farther: It is rather ſurprizing that ſuch an accident did not happen to me ſooner, conſidering how many falſities, how many maxims, injurious to my perſon and my rights, have been ſpread abroad in this unhappy country, during the ſpace of many years, from different quarters, and for different views. How many kinds of oppreſſion did my poor people then groan under? What art, what malice, was employed to throw the blame of theſe oppreſſions upon me, even by thoſe who were the real authors of them? Did not this ſame Kuzma, whilſt he traverſed with me the foreſt of Bielany, aſk me why I had given orders that even thoſe of the gentry who had laid down their arms ſhould be purſued and taken on their own eſtates? The queſtion was aſked me on the evening of the very day when I had obtained of thoſe on whom it depended an order (rendered public a few days afterwards) that none who would lay down their arms and retire to their own eſtates ſhould be troubled for the paſt.

It was by falſe reports like theſe that the ſpirits of men, brave but oppreſſed, but unable, from their ſituation and their education, to inveſtigate the truth, were excited againſt me. You ſee then, before you, the unhappy victims of the artifice of others; victims, who during an impriſonment of almoſt two long years, laden with chains, afflicted with miſery, have already expiated an offence of which they knew not the atrociouſneſs. "Forgive them, Father! for they know not what they do," was the addreſs of the ſon of God to himſelf. Will you, then, hold another language?

Reſpectable men, inveſted with the awful character of judges, to whom I this day addreſs myſelf, not as partaking of your power (in this cauſe I cannot partake of it) but as one who, by his ſtation, is obliged, on every occaſion, and on every ſubject, ſo to ſpeak and act as may beſt ſerve to carry into every mind the light of truth; extend not the rigour of the law beyond the limits preſcribed by neceſſity. And you, reverend biſhops, join with me in ſpeaking to your worthy colleagues; ſpeak as miniſters and high prieſts of the God of mercy, of that God who has made it your indiſpenſible duty to prevent, as much as in you lies, the effuſion of blood. Tell the worthy ſenators, miniſters, and nuncios, co-judges with you, that I know their attachment for me, that I know how much they abhor the infamy of regicide, and how anxious they are for my ſafety, and the ſafety of future Kings. This anxiety is laudable; it is in your own power to render it effectual.

You all, noble judges, participate in the legiſlative power. Enact laws, that, for the future, the ſevereſt puniſhments may be inflicted on regicides; that the power of diſpenſing with theſe laws may be taken from the King himſelf; eſtabliſh a court, which, without waiting the aſſembly of a diet, may have the power of arreſting, of judging, of puniſhing, not only thoſe who may wound the perſon of the King, but thoſe who may attack his lawful rights. Hitherto the impotence of the magiſtrate, and a thouſand ſubterfuges, render it impoſſible to call the greateſt offenders to a legal trial. Such delays are granted, ſo many circumſtances muſt concur before a criminal can be called to a legal trial, that thoſe who are inclined to ill have always the time and the means of doing many and terrible injuries to the public.

One of the greateſt evils reſulting from the preſent conſtitution is, that the people often ſees itſelf preſſed by a power, ſelf-created, raiſed at once; and finding no other power capable of oppoſing it, without individual force ſufficient to reſiſt, the people conſider, and are obliged to conſider, thoſe orders as legal which no one has authority to contradict, or to cenſure in a legal, ſolemn manner. Take away the ſource of this evil, and you will no longer have to fear the objection, which many, I know, make, that if the priſoners at the bar eſcape with life, no man hereafter can be ſure of his own.

I ſpeak upon the ſtrongeſt conviction. The death of the priſoners will ſpread terror and alarm; but it will not heal the minds of men. It will leave a dread of ſeverities, which may one day ſpread farther; or it may preſent the idea of a vengeance greedy of blood rather than of a puniſhment really neceſſary. The remedies we want are of a quite different nature.

We ought to give the moſt ſtriking proofs, that if our unhappy country has for years groaned under oppreſſion and miſery, and atrocities of every kind, I was not the author of them; I had it not in my power to prevent or to cure them. We ſhould compel thoſe who have called me wicked, cruel, tyrannical, to relinquiſh their unjuſt prejudices. The accident of the third of November has proved the neceſſity of ſecuring the perſon and the dignity of the King in a more effectual manner; but in the mean time let us pardon rather than puniſh the falſe ideas of things, of perſons, of the value of actions, into which the lawleſs ſpirit of diſcord and hatred has unhappily drawn uninſtructed men.

Periſh this wretched ſpirit of diſcord! may it diſappear before you! yet it cannot, it never will, till thou, ſupreme diſpoſer of the hearts and thoughts of man, take pity on us. We dare not aſk thee wherefore are thy judgments; but we may implore thy mercy; we may pierce the Heavens with the vehemence of our prayers. Give us, O Lord, give us all the ſpirit of concord, the ſpirit of mutual forgiveneſs; let us no longer ſee brothers armed againſt brothers, citizen againſt citizen; purchaſing the triumph of a moment by endleſs remorſe, and ſeeing their own diſhonour in the abaſement and ruin of their country!

But I return to the ſubject of my preſent ſpeech. Is it not true, that in the execution of your preſent functions you are guided in ſome meaſure by your love for my perſon? Let my repreſentations, then, let my prayers, produce their deſired effect. I am the injured party; it is my cauſe; and it is I who beg, who conjure you, that no blood may be ſpilt. But what ought to determine you as judges is, that the end of puniſhment is to prevent future crimes and to enſure the ſafety of the public by the fear of puniſhment. Theſe ends will be beſt anſwered by the

* Kuzma is the real name of the man who has been called Koſinſki in all the public papers.

new laws I have counſelled you to enact; till then a puniſhment is cruel, becauſe uſeleſs.

If ever your affection, your eſteem for me, noble judges, have wrung from you this confeſſion, that I have ſuffered greatly, but innocently; that my ſincere love for my country, that the uninterrupted pains I have taken for its welfare, have not deſerved that I ſhould drink theſe dregs of bitterneſs, it is now in your power to afford me conſiderable relief. Grant me the lives of theſe priſoners; I will receive them at your hands as the nobleſt preſent that ever was made me. As long as I live, noble judges, I ſhall feel the livelieſt ſentiments of gratitude for it; and when, at laſt, the courſe of nature ſhall put a period to a being worn out with care, I ſhall expire with ſo much more eaſe and tranquility, if the ſucceſs of my preſent prayer to you can make my heart and mouth pronounce, with greater confidence, theſe laſt words: "Forgive me, O Lord, as I have forgiven them!"

AMSTERDAM, *October* 29.

THE circumſtantial account of what happened between the Ruſſians and the inhabitants of the Iſle of Stanchio (being the moſt ſhocking affair ever heard of, even in the moſt barbarous times) we have juſt received by ſome of our ſhips arrived from that quarter, and is as follows: About the latter end of Auguſt laſt it was diſcovered to the Ruſſian admiral at the Iſle of Paros that three Turkiſh men of war were near, and that they might be eaſily taken. Upon this information eight Ruſſian men of war, and three frigates, with about ſeventy tranſports, were diſpatched, under the command of Admiral Spiritow, to attack them; but the Turkiſh ſhips were informed of their deſign, and made their eſcape. One of the ſhips, called the Geillia, took ſhelter under the guns of the fortreſs of Bodorum, in the Iſland of Stanchio; but the Ruſſians perceived her, and burnt her in the harbour, before any reſiſtance could be made by the garriſon, and made off. In the mean time about 800 Ruſſians landed upon the iſland, oppoſite the fortreſs, where a briſk ſkirmiſh happened between them and the garriſon; no ſooner was the news ſpread, however, that the Ruſſians had burnt a Turkiſh man of war on the other ſide of the fortreſs but the whole inhabitants aſſembled in a body, and furiouſly fell upon the Ruſſians, who finding themſelves overpowered, endeavoured to retreat to their ſhips, when about 800, who could not get on board, laid down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war; but the inhabitants, notwithſtanding they had ſurrendered, inhumanly killed every one of them. As ſoon as this affair was made known to the Ruſſian commander, he ordered the whole of the men on board the fleet to land upon the iſland, ſword in hand, and kill every male, without diſtinction of nation, age, or ſtation, which order was cruelly executed; a few only eſcaped into the woods, and were ſaved. It is ſaid that Admiral Spiritow is recalled, to anſwer for his conduct in this affair before the Empreſs.

LONDON, *November* 2.

A LETTER from Warſaw ſays: "The King of Poland, wearied out with the cares and anxieties attending upon his crown, and ſatisfied he cannot wear it for the ſervice of his country, has lately thought ſeriouſly of abdicating the throne of that kingdom, and retiring to ſpend the remainder of his days in the peace and ſecurity of a private life. It is confidently reported that he hinted his intention to an Engliſhman of faſhion, whoſe curioſity had led him to the court of Warſaw; and added, he propoſed to make London the place of his future reſidence. The young gentleman then informed his Majeſty to keep as far as he could out of the reach of the city, as he would find there as many enemies to an abdicating King as he found in Poland to the monarch on the throne; but in the weſt, ſaid he, your Majeſty will be ſafe, reſpected and adored, for the preſent miniſtry in that country are religiouſly attached to an abdicating King."

An account is ſaid to be received from Spain, that the city of Quito, in the ſouth ſeas, was ſwallowed up by an earthquake on the 20th of April laſt; but as the earth was in agitation five days before, the lives of moſt of the inhabitants were ſaved.

The King of Pruſſia, though he does not chuſe to declare himſelf openly the enemy of Great Britain, is taking every method to irritate us to a declaration of war againſt him. He is barring every avenue of commerce between the two nations, oppreſſing the Engliſh merchants within his dominions, and threatening his own ſubjects if they offered us any encouragement. This haughty ambitious plunderer is almoſt ripe for chaſtiſement.

An expreſs was ſent on Sunday to Tottenham, to the lord mayor, to acquaint him of the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke, that his lordſhip may iſſue out his precepts for holding a wardmote for the election of another alderman.

November 3. The Utrecht gazette, of the 29th of October, has the following account of the inſurrection at Palermo, which is totally different from that publiſhed in the London gazette.

"On the 20th of laſt month the people roſe and took poſſeſſion of the city and forts that ſurrounded it. The rioters ran in crowds to the real Vicaria (a public priſon) battered down the gates with cannon, and ſet all the priſoners at liberty. Afterwards the populace plundered four principal houſes, viz. that of the Sieur Abroſio Gazino Eſigli, the Engliſh conſul, that of the Sieur Saleſſo di Giorgio, and thoſe of the Barons Lanza and Lo Quaſto. Theſe gentlemen had the good fortune to make their eſcape before the arrival of the rioters, to whom they abandoned their furniture, which they burnt. In the meantime a party of the inſurgents planted the cannon before the viceroy's palace, diſarmed the troops, made their way into the palace, and dragged thence Don John Marquis de Fogliano, viceroy. They threw him into his coach, which was drawn by ſix horſes, and conducted him up and down the city like the moſt atrocious criminal, loading him with abuſe and ill treatment. As ſoon as the coach arrived before the houſe of the Sieur di Giorgio, they ſtopped it, and compelled the viceroy to look at the goods that were burning in the ſtreet; they afterwards made him paſs through the flames, led him to the public priſon, and made him ſucceſſively behold their other feats. At length they conducted the viceroy out of the city, through the grate that overlooks the port; and having fired ſeveral ſhot at a fiſhing boat, to bring her to, they tumbled the viceroy into her from off the quay, whom ſome of the rebels accompanied, in order to carry him on board a ſmall Engliſh veſſel, with an injunction never to ſhew his face again in Sicily. The rebels, having then all aſſembled in a body, were preparing to plunder twenty two houſes more, and were going to begin with the palace of Prince Commettine and the Duke of Caſtleano, but were pacified upon one of theſe lords promiſing to pay to the city, for their palaces and other houſes, a ranſom of 36,000 florins. The rioters elected the biſhop for their viceroy, and then diſperſed, after having nominated deputies to make a report of the whole to the King, and to beſeech him to grant a general pardon."

November 4. On Tueſday evening there was a reſpectable meeting of many gentlemen of the livery at the White Hart tavern, Holborn, when it was unanimouſly reſolved to ſupport the intereſt of Frederick Bull, Eſquire, the lord mayor elect, to repreſent this city in parliament, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, deceaſed.

Sir Robert Ladbroke has by his will bequeathed 5000l. to each of his married daughters, with whom he gave as a portion 10,000l. and 15,000l. to each of his unmarried daughters. The additional 5000l. to each is ſecured to their private and peculiar uſe, without being liable to any coverture. To his ſon George, who ſailed a ſhort time ſince to the Indies, he has bequeathed three guineas a week during life, to be paid only to his own receipt. He has left 200l. to each of his nephews and nieces; and the reſidue of his eſtate, ſuppoſed to amount to a very conſiderable ſum, to his eldeſt ſon Robert.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, *dated* October 19.

"The Ruſſian General Potemkin is juſt arrived with a grand retinue, and a guard of 300 horſe, from the grand army in Bulgaria, on a commiſſion of the greateſt importance from the Empreſs of Ruſſia. Since his arrival, no leſs than five couriers have brought him diſpatches from Peterſburg. He is almoſt conſtantly cloſeted with the Emperor, and it is generally thought that next campaign the Emperor will declare openly againſt the Turks.

It is ſaid that the popular party intend to ſupport at the general election Meſſ. Alderman Trecothick Bull, Croſby, and Leves.

When the Duke and Dutcheſs of Cumberland arrived, on the 5th ult. at Straſburg, Marſhal de Contades being indiſpoſed, the Baron de Wurmſer, inſpector general of the foreign troops, was charged to do all the honours, and to order all amuſements which they were willing to accept. The next day his royal highneſs was on the parade, and in the evening with his dutcheſs at the comedy, ordered on purpoſe to entertain them; after which they ſupped with the baron, who had invited the principal perſons in the place to be preſent. On the 7th the duke waited on the Marſhal Contades, and informed him how much he intereſted himſelf in the reſtoration of his health. In the evening they were again at the comedy, and afterwards accepted of the invitation of the Sieur Blair to ſup with him. On the 8th Baron Warmſer drew up all the foreign troops of the garriſon to perform their manœuvres before their highneſſes, after which the baron again entertained them with a magnificent ſupper. On the 9th all the troops were drawn up, and lined the ſtreets from their lodgings to the gate, from whence they went out, at ten in the morning, and reſted in the evening at the caſtle of Olwillar, where Count de Waldner had the honour to receive them; and next morning they ſet out for Baſſe, to continue their route. When they left Straſburg they were ſaluted by all the cannon on the ramparts, and detachments of the Corſican legion accompanied them as far as Kerich.

November 5. Upon a moderate computation, 60,000 men are ſlaughtered every campaign while the war continues between the Turks and Ruſſians. It is no great proof of the humanity of the chriſtian powers not to exert themſelves to prevent any farther bloodſhed.

The Dutch are at this time building four capital ſhips of the line, at one of their ports, for the ſervice of France.

Six ſhips of 50 guns, 6 of 40, 12 frigates of 30 and 36 guns, and 20 gallies, had orders to fit out from Marſeilles, to be well furniſhed with arms and other warlike ſtores, to take on board 6000 troops, with four months proviſions. It is thought a deſign is meditated by France againſt a certain republic in Italy, which has given offence to that court.

November 8. A private letter from Naples informs that the King of the Two Sicilies has ordered that all inſolvent debtors, after 50 days confinement, ſhall have an allowance ſufficient to ſupport them, from their creditors, or be diſcharged immediately from priſon, and has alſo ſuppreſſed the exorbitant fees of gaolers.

Expreſſes are daily arriving from Sir Joſeph Yorke, ſo that there is ſomething in agitation which makes the motions of a certain power very doubtful with reſpect to the Engliſh.

Nov. 9. They write from Berlin, that a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, is now negotiating there between the King of Pruſſia and the States General.

We have received advices from the Hague, that the Pruſſian manner of exerciſe is going to be introduced among the Dutch troops, for which purpoſe ſeveral Pruſſian officers are daily expected in Holland.

By a meſſenger arrived from Hamburg, we are told that a deſign was formed by the King of Pruſſia to fix the Queen Dowager upon the thrown of Denmark, and that it was dangerous to appear after dark in the ſtreets of Copenhagen.

Some extraordinary proceedings in the war department have occaſioned great murmuring among the general officers; the conſequences of which, it is expected, will be the appointment of a commander in chief, and the diſmiſſion of the preſent ſecretary.

It is ſaid the ſalaries of the vacant important offices are appropriated to the ſupport of the Queen of Denmark, and regularly tranſmitted to her at Zell.

The conteſt at Worceſter between Mr. Kelly and Mr. Rous, grows warmer every day. The latter gentleman and his brother came to town a few days ſince, on the forlorn hope of making a deſperate puſh among the freemen of that city, who are reſident in and about this metropolis, as Mr. Kelly's intereſt in the country was invincible; but this was not judged a wiſe meaſure, becauſe the freemen about London have ſhewn their glorious love of liberty by appearing in prodigious numbers in favour of Kelly and trade; when hardly a ſcore could be found depraved enough to remain with the Nabobs and corruption.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia hath wrote a letter, with her own hand, to the Count de Panin, thanking him for his care in the education of her ſon, which had anſwered her warmeſt wiſhes, and concludes in the following manner: "Now, Sir, exert your firm and intrepid ſpirit, and turn your whole attention to the affairs of the empire, which have been by me confided to you, and which I now again commit to your charge. Procure for your fellow citizens a ſolid peace, and the tranquility which is wiſhed for by me and you; ſo that, by the divine benediction on your infinite cares and toils, the public felicity may crown your latter days. You may always depend on a diſtinguiſhed regard. (Signed) CATHERINE."

We are informed that the ſchemes propoſed by adminiſtration for raiſing the ſum of 300,000l. in the kingdom of Ireland is by granting annuities of ſix per cent. per annum, encreaſing to the ſurvivers, after the manner of the Tontines in France.

November 13. The council which was to be held yeſterday at St. James's is poſtponed till further notice, on account of the abſence of the miniſters.

It is confidently ſaid, at the weſt end of the town, that the biſhop of Oſnaburg, when of age, is to reſide at his biſhopric, and that either this prince, or the next brother (though all believe the former) will be made elector of Hanover; which ſcheme has been long in contemplation with the miniſtry, ſince it is a great encumbrance to the crown, and has been ever made the pretext of war with our enemies.

The King of Pruſſia has very lately revived his old claim on the court of London, of the money due to him at the concluſion of the laſt peace, and in ſuch terms that there is not the leaſt doubt of his intentions of appearing before Hanover next ſpring at the head of his troops; which when a certain patriotic nobleman heard, he ſaid he did not wonder at it, but was rather ſurprized he had not done it long ago, as he could not be unacquainted by his miniſter at our court with the convulſed ſituation of our affairs, and the feebleneſs of our miniſtry.

Lord Shelburne has been more in town this ſummer than almoſt any other nobleman, which has cauſed much ſpeculation at St James's.

The above nobleman, it is ſaid, has refuſed joining ſome others in a party to oppoſe adminiſtration the enſuing ſeſſion; having for ſome time enjoyed the ſweets of ſerenity, and finding it ſo differently agreeable from what he experienced by employing himſelf otherwiſe, that it is thought he will endeavour to enjoy his preſent happineſs for the remainder of his life. This proves him to be, what the ſenſible part of the world always thought him, a truly noble and amiable man.

It was yeſterday currently reported that a challenge has been given and accepted of between a certain patriot (Mr. Wilkes) and a late magiſtrate (Mr. Townſhend) owing to the latter calling the former to an account for the abuſe he had thrown on him during his magiſtracy.

A diſcovery has lately been made at Paris of a great number of manuſcript papers of M. de Fenelon, archbiſhop of Cambray. This valuable acquiſition conſiſts of a tranſlation of ſix books of Homer's Odyſſey, a tranſlation of the chief orations of Demoſthenes, great numbers of letters, themes given to the Duke of Burgundy, corrected with his own hand, and

Telemachus, with ſeveral editions and notes that never appeared before.

We hear, from credible authority, that there will be a furious conteſt for the vacant repreſentative's ſeat for London. A late India director is publicly mentioned as an opponent to the preſent mayor, to ſucceed Sir Robert Ladbroke, as member of parliament for this city.

A meſſage to the following effect is ſaid to be in contemplation: "His Majeſty finds it neceſſary to obſerve how great licenſe is taken in publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous libels, ſuch as are a reproach to any government. This evil ſeems to be too ſtrong for the laws now in force. It is therefore recommended to you to find a remedy equal to the miſchief."

Sir Charles Knowles, it is ſaid, will return the enſuing ſpring, ſhould a peace, as is generally expected, take place between the Turks and Ruſſians.

Saturday morning a private board was held at Lord Sandwich's houſe in the admiralty, at the breaking up of which a packet was ſent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded with all ſpeed to the Britiſh admiral in the Mediterranean.

They write from Dublin that an act is intended to be paſſed this ſeſſion, laying a heavy penalty on Iriſh artificers going into foreign ſervice, and on thoſe who engage them.

In conſequence of orders from the war office, for augmenting his Majeſty's marines to 56 men in each company, ſeveral recruiting parties are gone in different parts of the country for that purpoſe.

A gentleman lately arrived from Morlaix, in France, informs us that while he was at that place he converſed with ſeveral Engliſh ſhipcarpenters, every one of whom told him they had double wages paid them to what they had received when in the Engliſh dockyards, and that there was a great demand for ſhipcarpenters. Such encouragement given by the enemies of Great Britain ought to awaken the attention of thoſe in power.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *dated* Nov. 11.

"Sir Edward Hughes is arrived here from London, and will ſail for the Eaſt Indies the firſt fair wind, in the Saliſbury of 50 guns, with the Seahorſe of 10 guns. They have been ready ſome time. We have had the longeſt courſe of weſterly winds, and the moſt rain, that have been remembered for many years."

November 16. A correſpondent ſays that if the actual ſtate of the nation be but conſidered with a diſpaſſionate eye, and with an equal diſdain of court ſervility and of party ſpirit, the following concluſion can hardly fail of being drawn, viz. that the Britiſh annals do not afford a conjuncture more pregnant than the preſent one with an indiſpenſable neceſſity for recourſe to parliament, if that body is not reduced to a mere ſhadowy unſubſtantial form. The critical ſituation of things on the continent, the attention due to Ireland, the tender conſideration of our colonies, the fluctuating of the public credit, the danger of depopulation, a reinſpection into a caſtle in the air, which, for a ſtrong hold of the Mogul empire, has been built in that field of wind, with a number of other points remaining to be adjuſted and ſettled for the ſafety and ſatisfaction of the people of this country, all theſe, one would naturally imagine, form ſuch a maſs of parliamentary buſineſs, and ſo brookleſs of delay, as muſt fix on an adjournment, at *this* time, a note of even a treaſonable negligence or omiſſion. But no! however manifeſtly there be an accumulation of affairs, great and important enough to command an uninterrupted ſeſſion to commence from this inſtant, and continue to midſummer, that is to ſay, if a due digeſtion of them was to take place, inſtead of the uſual crude, ſuperficial, ſlovenly manner of treating them, there are who DARE talk of putting off the ſeſſion to a diſtant day as of a meaſure long reſolved on. As ſuch a meaſure, then, is flagrantly oppoſite to every idea of common juſtice to the people, and conſequently to ſound policy, the odds are a thouſand to one that the report is true. Be it ſo. There is one conſolation, however, remains to this unfortunate country, that ſince the activity of a dead majority is either deſtroyed by an effeminate indolence, a rotten acquieſcence, or engroſſed by ſelfiſhneſs, and by objects full as foreign to this nation as to that of Monopotapa, a parliament not ſitting, nor doing any thing, muſt be ſtill preferable to a parliament that, when ſitting, is forever doing ſomething infininely worſe than nothing.

A privy council is to meet tomorrow at St. James's for limiting the farther time for the prorogation of parliament, after which it is expected a proclamation will be iſſued out.

The Lively man of war, from Boſton, is arrived at Portſmouth.

By a letter from Paris, dated October 25, we are informed that the Potowmack, an Engliſh ſhip of 500 tons, was wrecked in the night of the 10th of that inſtant, on the coaſt of Boulonnois, between Danne and Camiers; and out of 18 men, of which the crew conſiſted, the captain and ſeven ſailors were drowned. The ſhip is beat to pieces, and part of the cargo loſt.

Advices from Rome import, that the Pope ſeems to be in ſome fear of his life, as he has taken every precaution at Caſtle Condolfo to prevent any attempts that may be made againſt it by hidden enemies. The aliments deſtined for his table are carried from hence, eſcorted by two curiaſſiers, and piquets are poſted on all the roads where he is accuſtomed to take an airing.

NEW YORK, *January* 6.

This day the general aſſembly will meet, for the diſpatch of the public buſineſs of this province.

We hear from Charleſtown, South Carolina, that the ſending back the tea ſhip having been, by accident or deſign, delayed till the expiration of the twenty days, after which, by the act, the duties are to become payable, the tea was then ſeized by the cuſtomhouſe officers, and landed in their cuſtody. We have no circumſtantial account of the affair, nor by what means the patriotic deſigns which by our laſt accounts were ſo warmly and unanimouſly purſued by the Carolinians were defeated; nor what is likely to be the conſequences of landing the tea. It has been reported that a difference had ariſen between the merchants and the planters, and that, through private animoſity, public duty was neglected. It is, however, conjectured that both parties will recover their ſenſes before it be too late, and unite in ſupport of the rights and liberties of their country. If the tea ſhould be deſtroyed in the hands of the cuſtomhouſe officers, they will doubtleſs be liable both for the duties and the value of the tea, which otherwiſe would have gone back ſafe to the owners; and, in ſuch a difficult caſe, their officiouſneſs was inexcuſable, not only as it may prove the ſole cauſe of the loſs of the tea, but as it may call the authority of the cuſtomhouſe itſelf, courts of admiralty, poſt office, &c. into queſtion. While they operate merely as regulators of trade, for public convenience, people are not diſpoſed to examine their foundations; but as ſoon as they begin to appear as inſtruments of tyranny, to deprive the colonies of their rights, it is time to conſider the authority on which they are eſtabliſhed among us.

The following extract of a letter, dated Virginia, July 2, 1770, written to a neighbouring colony on its defective conduct, reſpecting the nonimportation agreement, is taken from the October magazine for September, 1770, and thought to be properly applicable to the late conduct of one of our ſiſter colonies (South Carolina) in ſacrificing the grand and important intereſt of all America to private pique and domeſtic contention; certainly contrived and promoted by ſome ſecret enemies to the rights of the colonies, to effect the landing of the tea, and ſubject them to the payment of the duty on importation, laid by the Britiſh parliament for raiſing a revenue in America. "I am ſorry to find the noble cauſe of American liberty to be betrayed by its pretended friends with you. Can it be poſſible that men who have ſoared ſo high, as to attract the admiration and eſteem of all the virtuous part of mankind, ſhould at once ſink ſo low as to become the contempt and deriſion of every individual? But I hope it is not poſſible that for a meſs of pottage you ſhould ſell your invaluable liberties, and entail the curſe of ſlavery upon your deſcendents for ever; when perſeverance, but for a little longer, ſecures the prize, and makes your names immortal. We are all patriots here, and will hold no intercourſe or connection with you, if you baſely deſert the cauſe."

The moſt dreadful fire which broke out in the GOVERNOR's dwellinghouſe in Fort George, in this city, on Wedneſday night laſt week, was ſo ſudden, and raged with ſuch amazing rapidity and violence, that it was with the greateſt difficulty his excellency, lady, and daughter, ſaved their lives; the two former by making their way out of the eaſt door on the ramparts of the fort, and the latter by leaping out at a window of the ſecond ſtory. The fire had got to ſuch a head before the inhabitants could aſſemble that it was utterly impoſſible to ſave any part of the houſe and furniture; the only thing to be done was to preſerve the adjacent buildings, which was happily effected by the ſkill and alertneſs of the citizens, aſſiſted by the military, who exerted themſelves with great ſpirit and activity on the occaſion. The roofs of the houſes being covered with ſnow, contributed much to their preſervation, and prevented that general conflagration which imminently threatened the whole city. The fire firſt appeared in the council chamber, but by what means it was kindled remains as yet undiſcovered. His excellency's loſs on the occaſion muſt be very great; for beſides a rich and coſtly ſet of furniture, he has loſt all his public and private papers, plate, caſh, &c. &c. with a valuable ſet of jewels belonging to his lady. Colonel Fanning has alſo been a great ſufferer, but has been happy enough to ſave the papers belonging to the Surrogate Office. We have the pleaſure to inform the public that his excellency, lady, and daughter, are well; but greatly affected at the loſs of Elizabeth Garret, a young woman of about 16, who was a ſervant in the family, and periſhed in the flames.

The great ſeal of the province was raked out of the ruins on the evening of the 31ſt of December, without being the leaſt defaced.

In ſuch an unforeſeen and calamitous manner hath this great and good man been viſited, at a time when he was endeavouring, by the moſt liberal donations, to relieve the misfortunes and dry up the tears of the priſoner, the fatherleſs, and the widow, in all parts of the province; a man whoſe attachment to his royal maſter, and deſire to do him ſervice, can only be equalled by his excellency's unwearied aſſiduity in communicating happineſs to thoſe faithful and loyal ſubjects who are placed under his immediate ſuperintendence.

The day after the above fire his excellency our governor ſent the following letter to the worſhipful Whitehead Hicks, Eſquire, mayor of this city:

SIR,

"Deeply impreſſed as I am with a grateful ſenſe "of the ſtrenuous endeavours of the citizens to ex- "tinguiſh the raging fire which happened at Fort "George laſt night, and greatly threatened the ſafety "of the whole city, I find myſelf irreſiſtibly impelled "to requeſt you to communicate to them my cordial "and affectionate thanks for the ſkill and activity with "which all ranks exerted themſelves on the alarming "occaſion. I am, Sir, your very obedient humble "ſervant, WILLIAM TRYON."

The ſhip Nancy, Captain Lockyer, with tea on board, on account of the honourable the Eaſt India company, failed the ſame day with the ſhip Ducheſs of Gordon.

By Captain Maſon, who arrived here on Saturday laſt, in ſix days from Charleſtown, we are informed that Captain Curling having entered his ſhip, loaded with dry goods, and the honourable the Eaſt India company's tea, and proceeding to land the former, the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms ſeized the veſſel, but the collector, like a gentleman of true ſenſibility, promiſed the inhabitants that he would not ſell any of the tea until he received advice and inſtructions concerning it from London.

The moſt comfortable of all conditions in human life, laſt Sunday fortnight, met with a ſhocking affront. It happened at a principal town in Long Iſland, as follows: A woman of 48, and a man of 36, had agreed to be married, and a miniſter was engaged to perform the ſacred rite. The man, upon calling at the manſion of his intended ſpouſe, and not finding her at home, was jocoſely told that her mind was ſuddenly changed, and ſhe had rode off to avoid his importunities. He, taking all for goſpel, ſuddenly retired, and ſlipping the halter from his horſe's neck, faſtened it round his own, and very compoſedly aſcended a venerable tree in the road, on which the diſmal demoniac was the next morning found, by his own father, ſuſpended by the neck, between Heaven and earth, a lifeleſs corpſe.

The caſe of the Highlanders, lately landed here from Scotland, is truly deplorable. We are told that 280 ſouls were ſhipped in a very ſmall veſſel, that on the paſſage there proved to be an extreme ſcarcity of proviſions, and that 81 perſons died on ſhipboard.

An excellent charity ſermon was preached laſt Sunday evening, in the old preſbyterian church in this city, by the Reverend Dr. Witherſpoon, and a very generous contribution was made for the relief of the poor people lately arrived here from the Highlands of Scotland, whoſe neceſſitous circumſtances loudly call for the charitable aſſiſtance of the benevolent and humane.

To the benevolent and humane! After ſermon in all the Engliſh churches of this city, next Sunday morning, a collection will be made for the preſent relief of the diſtreſſed Highlanders lately arrived at this port from Scotland.—*Bleſſed is the man that provideth for the ſick and needy, the Lord ſhall deliver him in the time of trouble.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 27.

On Sunday the 16th inſtant the Revd. JAMES PASTEUR, rector of St. Bride's pariſh, Norfolk, was taken ſuddenly ill at the altar, where he was performing the duties of his ſacred office. His own houſe being at a conſiderable diſtance, he was conveyed to the neareſt in that neighbourhood, where he died on the Tueſday following. His wife and a numerous family are left to mourn the irreparable loſs of a tender huſband, an affectionate father, a humane maſter, and his pariſhioners and acquaintance lament the loſs of an agreeable companion, and a worthy divine; whoſe moral character did honour to his profeſſion.

Lately died, in the bloom of youth, Miſs HANNAH BROOKE, ſecond daughter of Colonel George Brooke of King and Queen; a young lady poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment that can render her life deſired, or her death regretted, by all who knew her. Modeſty, politeneſs, and affability, won the hearts of even her ſlighteſt acquaintances. Openeſs, ſincerity, and candor, conciliated the eſteem and confidence of her intimates. As a ſiſter, ſhe ever evinced an unaffected love and kindneſs, and as a daughter, diſplayed a duty and affection that almoſt bordered on extravagance. In a word, her virtues, whether conſidered in a ſocial or religious view, were ſuch as might juſtly recommend her character as a pattern to all her ſex.

Died, on the 2d inſtant, in Suſſex county, Mr. HENRY TYLER, in the 73d year of his age; a gentleman of a very amiable character.

We received the following extraordinary production a few days ſince, which, as the author is candid enough to ſubſcribe his name to, we have thought proper to inſert; but as we cannot *thoroughly* rely upon the validity of what he advances, and as we conceive our readers will not be *materially* profited thereby, it is expected Mr. Howard will not neglect to ſend TEN SHILLINGS for his *prophetic* notion; that being the charge for its publication.———The reader has it *verbatim.*

Amherſt County Virginia 9th January 1774

THE Subſcriber declares himſelf to be that Prophet ſpoken of in the firſt Chapter of Saint John's Goſpel by whom the ſtrange Act is to be perform'd which is ſpoken of in the twenty eighth Chapter of the book of the Prophet Iſaiah and I have a deſire to go to England and deſire that a Fleet ſhall wait on me from London *William Howard*

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, in Fauquier county, containing about 5 or 600 acres, whereon are high, dry, and healthy ſituations, with fine proſpects of the mountains, and convenient to court, churches, meetinghouſes, mills, &c. being within 26 miles of Dumfries, 35 of Falmouth, and 40 of Alexandria. This land lies in the heart of a fine wheat and tobacco country, either of which, or any other commodity, may be advantageouſly diſpoſed of, at either of the above mentioned markets, or in the neighbourhood, where are ſeveral ſtores. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

4 JOHN CHILTON.

To be SOLD, at King and Queen courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 2d of February,

SUNDRY SLAVES, and part of the perſonal eſtate of Capt. William Harwood, deceaſed, conſiſting of a genteel ſingle chair, horſes, cattle, ſheep, beds, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. Six months credit for all ſums above twenty ſhillings, on giving bond, and approved ſecurity, which, if not punctually paid, to carry intereſt from the date. All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe indebted to come and pay. I would rent a commodious new ſtorehouſe, at the ſame time and place, for a few years, very reaſonable; it has a counting and lodging room for a merchant, and, from its ſituation, little inferior to any in the county for a ſtore.

2* BENJAMIN PENDLETON, executor.

NORFOLK, January 19, 1774.

AS the copartnery of JAMES CAMPBELL and company expires in Auguſt next, all perſons indebted to them are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and as there are a great number of accounts which have been long outſtanding, thoſe who fail to pay, or ſettle by bond or otherwiſe, at or before the meeting of the merchants in Williamſburg, may depend upon being ſued. In the mean time the buſineſs will be carried on as uſual.

IF JOHN MURRELL, brother of Sarah Murrell, late of Glouceſter county, will apply to the printer hereof, he will be informed of a legacy of about nineteen pounds, left him by his ſiſter Sarah. 3

To be LET, to the loweſt bidder, on Monday the 14th of February, if fair, if otherwiſe, the next fair day,

THE building of a BRICK WALL round Abingdon church. Undertakers will pleaſe to attend at the church, where they will be met by a committee of the veſtry. 3

To be SOLD, at Leeſburg, on the ſecond Monday in February, being court day,

A PARCEL of NEGROES, which formerly belonged to Mr. John Semple, to pay a debt of his to Paul Townſhend, Eſquire. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, and continue till all are ſold. 2* WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Eſſex county a well ſet Negro man who calls himſelf WILL BREACH, is about 5 feet 5 inches high, and about 30 years of age, has a ſcar on the end of his noſe, and ſeveral ſmaller ſcars on the under part of his left cheek; he ſays he is a free man, was born in Martinico, and is by trade a carpenter. His owner, if any, is deſired to apply for him, and pay the uſual charges. 3 JAMES EMMERSON, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in James City county, a brown and white cow, marked with a ſmooth crop in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

WILLIAM TREBELL.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George a Negro man who calls himſelf MOODY, and ſometimes MOSES, he appears to be about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; has on a green coat and waiſtcoat, old cloth breeches, oznabrig ſhirt, ſhoes and ſtockings, and a hat. He ſays he belongs to Miſs Elizabeth Mingaim, who lives upon Poquoſon, between York and Hampton. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay the neceſſary charges to 2* HENRY BATTE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th of December, a Negro man named TOBY, an old fellow, his beard is grey, but not his head, which is partly bald; he has a yelloviſh complexion. Had on, when he went away, common Negro cloathing, a new pair of ſhoes, in common, wears leather about his legs; he took with him ſundry other clothes, Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway, and brings or contrives him to me, ſhall have a good reward, beſides what the law allows, if taken out of the county of Brunſwick.

3 JAMES ADAMS.

AS *I intend to leave this colony ſome time in* January *next*, it is earneſtly requeſted that thoſe who may have any demands againſt my father's eſtate will produce their accounts to the commiſſioner appointed by the court of Orange to ſettle them, on or before the 15th of January next. No claims whatever can be attended to after that time.

3 JAMES MARSHALL.

TAKEN up, in Orange, on Swift Run, a ſmall bay mare, with a ſmall bell on, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, is docked, and branded on the near ſhoulder , and an underkeel in the right ear; ſhe trots and gallops. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JEREMIAH HANE.

The SNOW HOPE,

GEORGE HOLMES, COMMANDER,

Burthen about 320 hogſheads of tobacco, now lying at PORTROYAL, and ready to receive her lading, will take in TOBACCO for LIVERPOOL, at eight pounds ſterling per ton, with liberty of conſignment, provided offers for near her load be made within a month; or will be let out, wholly, on charter to Liverpool or Whitehaven, on reaſonable terms. Apply to the captain on board, or to EDWARD DIXON,

January 12, 1774. 2 CHARLES YATES.

KING & QUEEN county, January 12, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain John Jeek, alias Teek, of the pariſh of South Brent, in Somerſetſhire, left England, and came to this colony, but hath not been heard of for eight or nine years laſt paſt, and at that time, it is ſaid, he was employed as bailiff or under ſheriff to Mr. Jones: If Mr. Jones, or any other perſon, can and will inform the ſubſcriber, by letter, whether the ſaid John Jeek, alias Teek, be yet living, or dead, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

HUMPHREY HILL.

ALL perſons are forewarned from HUNTING, FOWLING, or FISHING, on any part of the lands belonging to the eſtate of William Lightfoot, Eſquire, deceaſed, by

2* THE EXECUTORS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in October laſt, a middle ſized Negro woman, named PHILLIS, and was late the property of Counſellor Carter; ſhe is about 35 years of age, has a few ſpecks of black about the lower part of her face, ſome ſcars on her breaſt, and has a very impertinent countenance; ſhe was formerly the property of Mr. Morſe, at Poquoſon. Her common dreſs, when ſhe went away, was blue plains. I expect ſhe may be in Norfolk or Hampton. Whoever ſecures the above Negro in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS from me, in Williamſburg.

JOHN DRAPER.

*** She is fond of liquor, and apt to ſing indecent and ſailors ſongs when [illegible]. It is probable ſhe will endeavour to paſs for a free woman. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are hereby forewarned from harbouring the ſaid Negro. 3

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber a likely bay horſe, about 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a P on his left buttock. He formerly belonged to John Lynard of Weſtham; alſo to John Shearman, and William Shell, in Charles City. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me, in New Kent county, near Armiſtead's ordinary; or whoever will inform me where he is ſhall be well rewarded.

JOHN FRANKS.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand acres of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both ſides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colcheſter, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot ROBERT BURWELL.

To be SOLD and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, on Pianketank river, in Glouceſter county. It is needleſs to be particular about it as it is the ſame I advertiſed laſt year and then gave a full account of it, ſince then I ſold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuſes to take it, neceſſity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me in Middleſex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reaſonable credit.

tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE,

THE public STOREHOUSE in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the ſame town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the ſame, known by the deſcription of No. 799; alſo the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Mancheſter or Rocky Ridge, on the ſouth ſide of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joſhua Storrs of Richmond, or to the ſubſcriber.

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, on both ſides of Chappawamſick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the ſeat whereon the ſubſcriber formerly reſided. Theſe lands are ſituate four miles above Aquia warehouſes, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the ſoil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill ſeat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing ſtream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouſe, a great number of convenient outhouſes, good orchards, and ſeveral tenements in order for cropping. There are alſo 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was ſowed in timothy laſt fall and this ſpring. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the premiſes; and the ſubſcriber earneſtly entreats all ſuch to form their ideas of the value of this eſtate from their own obſervations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are ſome perſons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuſe themſelves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the maſk of friendſhip to the perſon injured. And the ſubſcriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received ſeveral ſevere injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a conſiderable ſum, made by the ſubſcriber himſelf, the other for an inconſiderable ſum, made by the perſon of whom he purchaſed one of the ſmall tracts, which mortgages are to be firſt paid out of the money ariſing from the ſale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree. CARTER BRAXTON.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thouſand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittſylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Roſe, of Amherſt, who will treat with any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal title.

tf THOMAS LOMAX.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

FOR SALE,

AT our STORE in NORFOLK,

OZNABRIGS, ſaddlery, low priced hats, and checks in aſſorted packages, Cadiz ſalt, Barbados and Grenada rum, Barbados ſpirit, choice Liſbon wine in quarter caſks, Madeira wine in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, of ſterling, New York, and Virginia quality; alſo coffee, ginger, pimento, Muſcovado ſugar, logwood, earthen ware, and European made cordage.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

*** *Our brig* BETSEY, *Capt.* Solomon Edey, *will ſail for* Madeira *in fourteen days, and return directly to* Norfolk: *Any of our friends, or thoſe connected with the houſe of Meſſ.* Lamar, Hill, Biſſett, *and company, will oblige us by their orders for* WINES *by her.*——NORFOLK, November 20, 1773.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.